

UTAH Upland Game

HUNTING GUIDE

A proclamation of
the Utah Wildlife Board



2007-2008

Utah's upland game

If variety is something you want when you go hunting, look no further than Utah's upland game.

From white-tailed ptarmigan high in the Uinta Mountains to chukar

partridge on the rocky hills of the West Desert, Utah's upland game offers something for every hunter.

And this unique and diverse hunting lasts six full months! You can begin your upland game hunting adventure with the white-tailed ptarmigan hunt that opens August 25 and wrap it up with the cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare hunts that end February 29.

The Division of Wildlife Resources hopes you'll take advantage of the unique and diverse opportunities Utah's upland game provide and that you have a fun and safe time hunting upland game in Utah this fall and winter.

As you read through this guide, please be aware that it's only a summary of the rules and laws that regulate upland game hunting in Utah. The guide is intended as a short, ready reference for hunters. Further review of the rules and laws governing the taking of upland game in Utah is advised. These rules and laws may be accessed at wildlife.utah.gov/rules or at the nearest Division office.

As you read through the guide, you'll notice references to wildlife rules and laws under each subheading (for example, Utah Admin. Code R657-6-9 and Utah Code § 23-19-1). These references will help you find the complete rule or law when you visit wildlife.utah.gov/rules or the nearest Division office.

CONTENTS

- 3 Highlights**
- 4 Hunting on private land**
- 5 License & permit requirements**
- 6 Upland game hunting fees**
- 7 Applying to hunt sandhill crane**
- 8 Field requirements**
- 12 Definitions**
- 13 Shooting hours**
- 14 Wildlife management area rules**
- 15 Hunt tables**
- 20 Utah upland game birds**
- 24 Special youth chukar and pheasant hunts**
- 25 2007 Utah youth upland game hunt application**
- 26 Upland game hunter's harvest record**
- 26 Game bird breeders & hobbyists**
- 26 Hunting dog field trials & training**
- 27 Prairie dog hunt closure starts April 1**
- 28 More private land opens to hunting**

On the cover

Thanks to Scott Root for submitting this year's cover photo of a sage-grouse near Jordanelle Reservoir.

Wildlife Board members

James Bowns, Chair	Paul Niemeyer
Richard Diamond	Allan Smith
Lee Howard	Rick Woodard
Keele Johnson	
James F. Karpowitz, Division Director, Executive Secretary	

HIGHLIGHTS

What's new this season?

More private land open to hunting: Utah's Walk-In Access program will expand into some new areas this year. In addition to tens of thousands of acres in northern Utah, private land in central Utah and northeastern Utah will also be open to upland game hunting this season. For more information about the Walk-In Access program, please see page 28 or visit wildlife.utah.gov/walkinaccess.

Fee changes: Utah's upland game and its habitat will benefit through some fee changes approved by the Utah legislature this past legislative session. These changes will provide the Division with the funding it needs to continue managing all of the wildlife in Utah, including upland game. One change approved by the legislature involves upland game hunting. A 365-day small game license is now called a hunting license. Utah residents 14 years of age or older can buy a hunting license for \$26. Residents who are under the age of 14 can buy a hunting license for \$11. A combination license, which allows the holder to fish and hunt small game, can be purchased for \$30. Nonresidents can also buy hunting and combination licenses, but nonresident licenses cost more. Please see page 6 for more information.

Also remember

Take a kid hunting: In 2006, the Utah legislature removed the minimum age at which a person can hunt small game. This change means that anyone who has passed a Utah Hunter Education course can hunt small game in Utah, regardless of their age. The Division encourages you to take advantage of this change and take a young person hunting this year!

Youth chukar and pheasant hunts: Ten special youth chukar and pheasant hunts will be held in Utah this fall. These hunts are a perfect way to introduce young people to upland game hunting. The hunts are open to hunters 15 years of age and younger. Please see page 24 for more information and get your young hunter registered today!

Grouse permits on the Web: Sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse permits will be available at wildlife.utah.gov beginning at 8 a.m. on August 7. The permits will also be available from license agents and Division offices. The permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Harvest statistics on the Web: Want to know how chukar partridge hunters did in Utah last year? Harvest statistics for all of Utah's upland game species are available at wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame/annualreports.

Don't forget to register in the HIP: If you'll be hunting migratory game birds—band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, sandhill crane or white-winged dove—during the 2007–2008 season, you must register in the Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP). The program provides biologists with valuable information about the country's migratory game birds. Registration is easy and takes about 5 minutes to complete. For more information, please see page 5.

Attention chukar hunters: The Division, Brigham Young University and Utah State University are conducting research to learn more about the relationship between water guzzlers and chukar partridge populations. Part of the study includes placing leg bands and radio collars on chukars throughout the West Desert. If you take a chukar with a leg band or a radio collar, please

report when the chukar was taken, and the location where it was taken (GPS preferred), to Aaron Robinson at (435) 901-3139 or Randy Larsen at (801) 361-7692. The Division thanks you in advance for helping with this research project!

Private lands: You must obtain written permission from the landowner, or an authorized representative of the landowner, to enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted. "Cultivated land" means land that is readily identifiable as: 1) land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops; 2) land used for the raising of crops; or 3) pasturage that is artificially irrigated.

White-winged and Eurasian collared-doves: In the past, white-winged doves were found mostly south of Utah. Now they're becoming more common throughout the state. You may legally harvest white-winged doves and mourning doves in Utah. The white-winged and mourning dove bag and possession limits are in the aggregate. For example, the dove bag limit is 10 birds and may include any combination of white-winged and mourning doves. The possession limit is two bag limits, which is any combination of 20 white-winged and mourning doves. Biologists and sportsmen are also seeing more exotic Eurasian collared-doves in new areas in Utah. Any Eurasian collared-doves you take during the dove season will not count as part of your dove bag and possession limits. Please leave Eurasian collared-doves unplucked while you're transporting them. Leaving them unplucked will allow wildlife officers to distinguish them from any mourning and white-winged doves you may have taken. Please see page 23 for characteristics that will help you distinguish the various dove species in Utah.

Jackrabbits and coyotes: Jackrabbits and coyotes are not protected in Utah. You do not need a license to hunt them, and you can hunt them throughout the year.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Division offices

Salt Lake Office

1594 W North Temple
Box 146301
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301
(801) 538-4700

Central Region

1115 N Main St.
Springville, UT 84663
(801) 491-5678

Southeastern Region

475 W Price River Dr, Ste C
Price, UT 84501
(435) 636-0260

Northeastern Region

152 E 100 N
Vernal, UT 84078
(435) 781-9453

Southern Region

PO Box 606
1470 N Airport Rd
Cedar City, UT 84720
(435) 865-6100

Northern Region

515 E 5300 S
Ogden, UT 84405
(801) 476-2740

HUNTING ON PRIVATE LAND

Courtesy and respect are key to getting access to private land

Some of the best upland game hunting in Utah is found on private land. Unfortunately, the acts of a few hunters have closed much of that land to hunting.

Today's hunters can change that, though. By showing courtesy and respect to landowners, some of the land that has been closed in the past could open to hunting again.

"The key to getting access to private land is to put yourself in the landowner's shoes. If you were the landowner, how would you want hunters to treat you and your property?" says Dean Mitchell, upland game coordinator for the Division of Wildlife Resources.

"By showing courtesy and respect to landowners, and leaving the landowner's property better than they found it, hunters can start getting access to private land again.

"Hunters also need to overcome the apprehension many of them have about talking with someone they don't know very well. Most landowners are very kind. Even if they turn you down, they'll usually do so in a kind and respectful way."

Mitchell provides the following tips to help hunters gain access to private land and to build friendships with landowners that can last a lifetime:

Talk to landowners

Ask landowners for permission to access their land, keep up a friendly dialogue with them through the year and offer to help them maintain their property.

"As hunters, we need to understand the concerns landowners have and do all we can to address their concerns," Mitchell says. "Talking with a landowner is also a great way to make a new friend."

Helping a landowner do work on his property, such as hauling hay or repairing fences, is another great way to gain access to his land and build a great friendship.

Hunters are reminded that, except for Utah's Walk-In Access areas, they must obtain written permission to access private land in Utah.

A landowner permission card that hunters can fill out and have the landowner sign is available on the Division's Web site at wildlife.utah.gov/law/permissioncard.html.

Clean up

Pick up your spent shotgun shells and don't leave any trash on the landowner's property. In addition, take a trash bag with you and spend a few minutes picking up the trash that others may have left behind.

"Trash is one of the major reasons landowners don't want hunters on their land," Mitchell says. "How would you feel if someone scattered shotgun shells, candy wrappers and pop cans across your front yard? Landowners feel the same way when hunters leave shotgun shells and other trash on their property."

Never shoot at livestock, barns or other buildings

Pay attention to what you're shooting at and what's behind it. Landowners have little patience for hunters who carelessly damage their property.

Remember hunter ethics and safety

In addition to the common-sense items above, Mitchell provides the following dos and don'ts that every upland game hunter should follow:

- Wear hunter orange, especially during the opening weekends of the dove and pheasant hunts.
- Keep off-highway vehicles on designated roads and trails.
- Don't flock shoot. Pick out one bird and shoot only at that bird.
- Don't crowd other hunters. Be respectful and give other hunters plenty of space.
- Don't shoot at birds in trees or birds that are sitting on power lines or fences.
- Don't camp near water holes in the West Desert and in other dry areas of the state. These are important areas for wildlife. Wildlife won't visit them if you camp too close.



LICENSE & PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Obtaining a hunting or combination license is the first step to hunting upland game in Utah. An additional permit also is required if you're interested in hunting certain species, such as sage-grouse and white-tailed ptarmigan. In addition, if you'd like to hunt doves, pigeons or cranes, you'll need to obtain a free Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) number. This section tells you how to obtain these items.

Hunting and combination licenses

Utah Code § 23-19-1

You must purchase a hunting license or a combination license to hunt upland game in Utah. Here's the difference between the two licenses:

A hunting license allows you to hunt small game, including upland game and waterfowl.

If you like to fish, you may want to buy a combination license. A combination license allows you to fish and hunt small game in Utah. When you buy a combination license, you also get a price break compared to buying a hunting and fishing license separately.

Licenses are available at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices. You must carry your license with you while you're hunting, and you cannot alter, transfer or lend your license to another person.

Permits

Utah Code § 23-19-1 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-4

In addition to your hunting or combination license, you must also obtain permits if you want to hunt band-tailed pigeon, sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse and white-tailed ptarmigan.

If you obtain any of these permits, please remember that you must also have a valid hunting or combination license in order to use the permit. If your hunting license expires before the end of the season for which your permit was issued, you'll have to buy a new license to hunt the remainder of the season.

A permit is also required to hunt sandhill crane, but unlike permits for other upland game, sandhill crane permits are available only through a drawing. For more information about obtaining a sandhill crane permit, see the section titled *Applying to hunt sandhill crane* on page 7 of this guide.

You may obtain only one permit for each of these birds unless you're a falconer with a valid falconry certificate of registration (COR). Falconers who have a valid falconry COR may obtain one additional two-bird sage-grouse permit beginning September 24 if any sage-grouse permits are still available on that date.

Sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse

A limited number of sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse permits are available. You may obtain one sage-grouse permit each season, and one sharp-tailed grouse permit each season.

A sage-grouse permit allows you to take two sage-grouse during the sage-grouse season. A sharp-tailed grouse permit allows you to take two sharp-tailed grouse during the sharp-tailed grouse season.

A sage-grouse or sharp-tailed grouse permit may be used only in one of the open areas specified in the table titled *Season dates, areas open, and bag and possession limits* on pages 16–17 in this guide.

Sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse permits are issued on a first-come, first-served basis. You can obtain these permits at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices, beginning August 7 at 8:00 a.m.

Band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan

Band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan permits are available

at wildlife.utah.gov, and from license agents and Division offices, beginning August 7 at 8:00 a.m.

Migratory game bird HIP registration

50 CFR 20.20 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-3

In addition to your license, if you're hunting migratory game birds—band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove or sandhill crane—you must obtain a Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) registration number. You can obtain your HIP number one of two ways:

1. Register at www.uthip.com.
2. Call 1-877-UTAH-744 (1-877-882-4744). If you have questions or need help obtaining your HIP number, please call 1-800-368-4683.

You must provide the following information to obtain your HIP number: your hunting license number and hunting license type; your name, address, phone number and date of birth; and information about any migratory game bird hunts you participated in during the 2006–2007 season.

Once you've obtained your HIP number, you must write the number in the space provided on your current hunting license. If you're a lifetime license holder, you'll receive a sticker from the Division every three years that you can write your HIP number on and place on your lifetime license card.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service started the HIP in the mid-1990s. The program provides biologists with information that allows them to better manage the nation's migratory game bird populations.

Cooperative Wildlife Management Units (CWMUs)

Utah Code § 23-23-10 and Utah Admin. Code R657-21

Once called Pheasant Posted Hunting Units, upland game CWMUs are private property you can hunt if you purchase a hunting or combination license and a CWMU permit from the landowner or landowner association that owns the CWMU. You must have a valid CWMU permit and a valid hunting license in your possession to hunt on a CWMU.

A list of upland game and waterfowl CWMUs is available at wildlife.utah.gov and at Division offices. The list is usually available by late August. CWMUs are added to the list throughout the fall.

Age requirements

Utah Code § 23-20-20

While hunting with any weapon, a hunter under the age of 14 must be accompanied by his or her parent, a legal guardian or a responsible person 21 years of age or older who their parent or guardian has approved to take them hunting.

Hunters who are 14 or 15 must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older.

To qualify as "accompanied," the youth and adult must be close enough that the adult can see and verbally communicate with the youth in order to provide direction and assistance. The adult cannot use electronic devices, such as walkie-talkies or cell phones, to communicate with the youth hunter—the adult must be close enough to provide the youth hunter with the direction and assistance he or she needs.

Hunter education requirements*Utah Code § 23-19-11 and Utah Admin. Code R657-23*

If you were born after December 31, 1965, and want to buy a hunting license or apply for or buy an upland game permit, you must provide proof that you've passed a hunter education course approved by the Division.

The Division and its license agents will accept the following as proof that you've completed hunter education: a certificate of completion of a hunter education course (this certificate is called a "blue card" in Utah) or a hunting license with your hunter education number noted on the license.

When you apply for a sandhill crane permit, include your hunter education number in the space indicated on the application form.

If you become a Utah resident, and you've completed an approved hunter education course in another state, province or country, you must obtain a Division-issued blue card in order to buy a resident hunting or combination license. You may obtain a Utah blue card at any Division office by providing proof that you've completed an authorized hunter education course. The card costs \$10.

Three-day nonresident small game license: If you're not a resident of Utah and will only be in the state for a short time, you can hunt upland game without paying the full price for a nonresident license. A three-day nonresident small game license is now available for \$25. You can purchase one online at wildlife.utah.gov or from license agents and Division offices. This does not allow you to apply for or obtain big game permits.

Upland game hunting fees**Resident license fees**

Hunting license* (under 14 years of age)	\$11
Hunting license* (14 years of age or older)	\$26
Combination license*	\$30

Nonresident license fees

Hunting license*	\$65
3-day small game license	\$25
Combination license*	\$80

Permit fees

Sage-grouse permit (non-refundable handling fee)	\$10
Sandhill crane permit (non-refundable handling fee)	\$10
Sharp-tailed grouse permit (non-refundable handling fee)	\$10
Band-tailed pigeon permit (no handling fee)	No charge
White-tailed ptarmigan permit (no handling fee)	No charge

* Hunting and combination licenses are valid for 365 days from the day you buy them.



APPLYING TO HUNT SANDHILL CRANE

Unlike other upland game species in Utah, you must draw a permit to hunt sandhill crane. Permit applications are available at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices. This section explains how to apply for a sandhill crane permit.

License and permit

Utah Admin. Code R657-6-5 and R657-42

You must include a \$10 non-refundable handling fee to cover the cost of processing your sandhill crane application, but there is no fee for the permit itself.

In addition to a sandhill crane permit, a current hunting or combination license is required to hunt sandhill crane. You must obtain one of these licenses before you can obtain a sandhill crane permit.

- If you purchase a hunting or combination license before applying, make sure you include your license number on your sandhill crane application.
- If you do not purchase a hunting or combination license before applying, include the proper fees so one can be purchased for you if you draw a permit. The fees for hunting and combination licenses are listed on page 6 of this guide. If you do not draw a permit, a hunting or combination license will not be issued to you and the money you submitted for a license will be refunded.

Personal checks, business checks, money orders and cashier's checks may be used as payment. Personal and business checks drawn on out-of-state accounts are not accepted. American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards may also be used as payment, but they must be valid through September 2007.

Handling fees and donations are charged to your credit or debit card when your application is processed. Your application can be voided if your check is returned unpaid from the bank or your credit or debit card is invalid or refused.

If you obtain a sandhill crane permit, please remember that you must have a valid hunting or combination license in order to use the permit. If your hunting license expires before the sandhill crane season ends, you'll have to buy a new license to hunt the remainder of the season.

Apply online—it's quick and easy!

The best way to apply for a Utah sandhill crane permit is online at wildlife.utah.gov. There are many advantages to applying online:

- you can apply from your home, office or any location that has Internet access
- you can submit your application within minutes and receive an e-mail confirmation that it was received
- your application won't get lost in the mail
- the online application alerts you if you make an error
- the online application provides you with the correct hunt numbers
- drawing results will be sent to your e-mail address
- you'll receive a reminder the following year that tells you about that year's sandhill crane application period

Important dates for sandhill crane hunters

Utah Admin. Code R657-6-5 and R657-42

July 2: Applications available

You can apply for a permit at wildlife.utah.gov. Applications also are available from license agents and Division offices. Both residents and nonresidents may apply.

To apply for a resident permit, you must be a resident at the time of purchase. August 9 is considered the purchase date of the permit and the date by which you must establish residency in order to apply for a resident permit.

You may not apply for a sandhill crane permit more than once each year, and group applications are not accepted.

July 10: Application correction letter

If you make an error on a mail-in application, you may receive an application correction letter if your application is received by 5 p.m. on July 10. Follow the directions on the correction letter to resubmit your application.

July 16: Application deadline

Applications must be submitted at wildlife.utah.gov or mailed to one of the addresses listed on the application. Mail in applications must be received no later than 5 p.m. on July 16, 2007. Applications submitted through wildlife.utah.gov must be received no later than 11 p.m. on July 16, 2007.

July 25: Making changes to or withdrawing your application

You may change your hunt choices or make other changes to your application by requesting the changes in writing by July 25, 2007.

An amendment form is available at wildlife.utah.gov and at Division offices. The form requests all of the information needed to change your application. Send the amendment form, which must include your notarized signature, to:

Utah Wildlife Administrative Services Office
185 N Maine St.
Fallon, NV 89406

If you decide to withdraw your sandhill crane application from the drawing, you must do so in writing by July 25, 2007. You must send your notarized signature, with a statement requesting that your application be withdrawn, to:

Utah Wildlife Administrative Services Office
185 N Maine St.
Fallon, NV 89406

The handling fees you submitted with your application will not be refunded.

August 9: Drawing results available

You will be notified of the drawing results by mail and e-mail. Drawing results also will be available at wildlife.utah.gov or may be obtained by calling 1-800-221-0659.

If you're successful in the drawing, you'll receive your permit in the mail by early August.

August 16: Remaining permits available

Any permits remaining after the drawing may be obtained beginning August 16, 2007, at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices. Remaining permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis. You may obtain only one sandhill crane permit each year.

FIELD REQUIREMENTS

23-20-25

While hunting upland game in Utah, there are several requirements you must keep in mind to protect yourself and the resource. Please be familiar with the requirements for carrying and using firearms and archery tackle, the different types of hunting methods that may and may not be used and what you're required to do with any upland game you take.

To help the Division fulfill its responsibility as trustee and custodian of Utah's wildlife, Division conservation officers monitor the taking and possession of wildlife, and the required licenses and firearms and equipment used for hunting. Hunters should expect to encounter conservation officers and biologists in the field and at checkpoints.

If you're contacted by a conservation officer, you must provide the officer with the items he or she asks for, including any licenses required for hunting, any devices used to participate in hunting and any game that you've taken. These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information about upland game in Utah.

Firearms and archery tackle

Several rules apply to the type of firearms, archery tackle and ammunition that may be used to take upland game in Utah.

Weapon and ammunition requirements

50 CFR 20.21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-6 and R657-5-9

Upland game may be taken with a shotgun no larger than 10 gauge, a handgun or with archery equipment. The shot for shotgun and handgun loads must be between no. 2 and no. 8 in size and one-half ounce or more in weight.

The only exceptions to these rules are the following:

- sandhill crane may be taken only with nontoxic shot, but there's no restriction on the size of the nontoxic shot you may use (to learn more about nontoxic shot, please see the definition on page 12 of this guide);
- migratory game birds (doves, pigeons and cranes) may not be taken with a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells (one in the chamber and two in the magazine).

Many shotguns can hold more than two shells in the magazine, but making these guns legal for dove, pigeon and crane hunting is easy. An inexpensive item, called a "shotgun plug," comes with most shotguns or you can purchase one at most sporting goods stores. Place the plug in the magazine of your gun, and your gun should not be capable of holding more than two shells in the magazine.

- doves, pigeons and cranes may not be taken with a handgun;
- cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare may be taken with any firearm that is not capable of being fired fully automatic;

During most of Utah's big game hunts, the areas where the hunts take place become what Utah law refers to as "temporary game preserves."

Temporary game preserves are any area in Utah where a bull elk, buck pronghorn, moose, bison, bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain goat hunt is taking place. In addition, all limited entry buck deer areas and CWMUs in Utah are considered temporary game preserves while hunts are taking place on them.

Only shotguns, firing shot sizes no. 4 or smaller, or archery tackle without broadheads, may be used when hunting upland game on a temporary game preserve. There is one exception to this rule: you can possess and use broadheads if you have a valid big game archery permit for the area you're hunting.

In addition to the requirements above, you may NOT use:

- a firearm capable of being fired fully automatic;
- any light enhancement device or aiming device that casts a beam of light. Note: Crossbows are not legal archery equipment for taking upland game. However, people with certain permanent physical disabilities may be eligible to obtain a certificate of registration from the Division that allows them to hunt upland game with a crossbow. Utah Admin. Code R657-12 provides special accommodations for people with disabilities.

For details, visit wildlife.utah.gov/rules or contact your nearest Division office.

Loaded firearms in a vehicle

Utah Code § 76-10-502 and 76-10-505

You may not carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle. A pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun is considered loaded when an unfired cartridge, shell or projectile is in the firing position.

Pistols and revolvers are also considered loaded when an unfired cartridge, shell or projectile is in a position whereby the manual operation of any mechanism once would cause the unfired cartridge, shell or projectile to fire.

A muzzleloading firearm is considered loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders.

The firearm restrictions in this section do not apply to concealed carry permit holders carrying a concealed weapon in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7 of the Utah Code. Please see Utah Code § 76-10-504 at wildlife.utah.gov/rules for more information.

Areas where you can't discharge a firearm

Utah Code § 76-10-508 and Utah Admin. Code R657-12

You may not discharge a firearm:

- from a vehicle;
- from, upon or across any highway;
- at power lines;
- within Utah state park camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps or developed beaches; or
- without written permission to discharge the firearm from the owner or person in charge of the property within 600 feet of:
 - a house, dwelling or any other building;
 - any structure in which a domestic animal is kept or fed, including a barn, poultry yard, corral, feeding pen or stockyard.

Note to Hunters with Disabilities: People with certain permanent physical disabilities may be eligible to obtain a certificate of registration from the Division that allows them to hunt upland game from a vehicle. For more information, contact the nearest Division office or see Utah Admin. Code R657-12 at wildlife.utah.gov/rules.

State parks

Utah Admin. Code R657-6-11 and R651-614-4

Hunting any wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of all state park areas, except those designated open to hunting by the Division of Parks and Recreation in Utah Admin. Code R651-614-4.

Can you possess a weapon?

Utah Code § 76-10-503

It is illegal under Utah Code Section 76-10-503 to possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader, archery tackle or any other dangerous weapon if you:

- Have been convicted of or are under indictment for any felony offense;
- Are on probation or parole for a felony offense;
- Are on parole from a secure facility;
- Have been adjudicated delinquent (juvenile) in the last seven years of an offense that, if committed by an adult, would have been a felony;
- Are an unlawful user of a controlled substance;
- Have been found not guilty by reason of insanity for a felony offense;
- Have been found mentally incompetent to stand trial for a felony offense;
- Have been adjudicated mentally defective as provided in the federal Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act;
- Have been committed to a mental institution;
- Are an alien who is illegally in the United States;
- Have been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces; or
- Have renounced your citizenship as a United States citizen.

The purchase or possession of any hunting license, permit, tag or certificate of registration from the Division does not authorize the holder to legally possess or use a firearm, muzzle-loader, archery tackle or any other dangerous weapon while hunting if they are otherwise restricted from possessing these weapons under Section 76-10-503.

Hunting with rifles and handguns in park areas designated open to hunting is prohibited within one mile of all park facilities including buildings, camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps and developed beaches.

Hunting with shotguns or archery tackle is prohibited within one-quarter mile of the above areas.

Hunting methods

Several rules apply to the methods that may be used to hunt upland game in Utah and the areas that are open to upland game hunting in the state.

Using dogs to hunt

Utah Admin. Code R657-6-20

Dogs may be used to locate and retrieve upland game during open hunting seasons. Dogs are not allowed on state wildlife management or waterfowl management areas except during open hunting seasons or as posted open by the Division.

Falconry

Utah Admin. Code R657-6-12

If you're interested in hunting upland game with a falcon, you must obtain a hunting or combination license and a falconry certificate of registration (COR). Falconers who are interested in hunting band-tailed pigeon, sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse or white-tailed ptarmigan must also obtain a permit for the bird(s) they wish to hunt.

The areas open and the bag and possession limits for falconry are the

same as those listed in the *Season dates, areas open, and bag and possession limits* table in this guide. The only differences are falconers may take pheasants of either sex; they may obtain one additional two-bird sage-grouse permit beginning September 24, if any sage-grouse permits are still available on that date; and the daily bag limit for band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove is 3 birds and the possession limit is 6 birds. Any combination of those birds can be included in your daily bag and possession limit. For example, your 3-bird daily bag limit could include 3 band-tailed pigeons, or it could include 1 band-tailed pigeon and 2 mourning doves.

Falconry season dates for upland game are as follows:

- Upland game, except band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove, may be taken by falconry from September 1 through February 28 except:
- in Box Elder County the season is August 12 through February 15
- in Salt Lake County the season is September 1 through March 31
- Band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove may be taken by falconry from September 1 through December 16.
- Please see the Falconry Proclamation for additional information at wildlife.utah.gov/proclamations.

Trespassing

Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5

While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife-related activities, you may not:

- enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted without the permission of the owner or the person in charge of the property;
- refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge of the property; or
- obstruct any entrance or exit to private property.

"Cultivated land" is land that is readily identifiable as land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops, land used for the raising of crops, or a pasture that is artificially irrigated.

"Permission" means written authorization from the owner or person in charge of the property to enter upon private land that is cultivated or properly posted. Permission must include:

- the signature of the owner or person in charge of the property;
- the name of the person being given permission;
- the appropriate dates; and
- a general description of the property.

"Properly posted" means that "No Trespassing" signs or a minimum of 100 square inches of bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint are displayed at all corners, fishing streams crossing property lines, roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land. If metal fence posts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted.

You may not post private property you do not own or legally control or land that is open to the public as provided by Utah Code § 23-21-4. In addition, it is unlawful to take protected wildlife or their parts while trespassing in violation of Utah Code § 23-20-14.

You are guilty of a class B misdemeanor if you violate any provision described in this section. Your license, tag, certificate of registration or permit privileges may also be suspended.

Closed areas*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-21*

You may not hunt upland game in any area posted closed by the Division or any of the following areas:

- Salt Lake International Airport boundaries as posted.
- The following incorporated municipalities are closed to hunting: Most of the incorporated areas of Alta; a portion of Davis County; Garland City; Layton; Logan; Pleasant View City; South Ogden City; Syracuse City; West Jordan; and West Valley City. Check with the respective city officials for specific boundaries. Other municipalities also may have firearm and archery tackle restrictions.
- Military installations: Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting and trespassing unless otherwise authorized.

Using motorized vehicles*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-14*

Motorized vehicle travel on all state wildlife management areas is restricted to county roads and improved roads that are posted open to vehicles.

Spotlighting*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-24*

You may not use a spotlight, headlight or other artificial light to locate any protected wildlife, including upland game, while having in your possession a firearm or other weapon or device that could be used to take or injure protected wildlife.

The use of a spotlight or other artificial light in any area where protected wildlife are generally found is prima facie evidence of attempting to locate protected wildlife. (Prima facie evidence means that if you're spotlighting, the burden of proof falls on you to prove that you were not attempting to locate protected wildlife.)

The provisions of this section do not apply to the use of the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife, or if you're licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7 of the Utah Code, provided you're not utilizing the concealed weapon to hunt or take wildlife.

Baiting*50 CFR 20.11 and 20.21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-13*

Baiting is an illegal activity that involves the spreading of shelled, shucked or unshucked grain, feed or salt to lure, attract or entice birds to an area. You may not hunt upland game by baiting. You also cannot hunt on or over any baited area if you know, or reasonably should know, that the area is or has been baited. An area is considered to be a baited area for 10 days after the bait has been removed from the area, or for 10 days after the bait in the area has been eaten.

You can take any upland game—except sandhill crane—on or over lands or areas that have not been baited, and where grain or other feed has been distributed or scattered solely as the result of manipulation of an agricultural crop or other feed on the land where grown (for example, a farmer shredding corn in a field and letting the corn remain where it fell).

In addition, you can take any upland game—including sandhill crane—on or over the following lands or areas as long as these areas have not been baited:

- standing crops or flooded standing crops (including aquatics); standing, flooded or manipulated natural vegetation; flooded harvested crop-lands; or lands or areas where seeds or grains have been scattered solely

as the result of a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, post-harvest manipulation (for example, a farmer working his land after the harvest is over) or normal soil stabilization practice (for example, a farmer planting a cover crop to protect the soil during the winter);

- from a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with natural vegetation;
- from a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with vegetation from agricultural crops, as long as such camouflaging does not result in the exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of grain or other feed; or
- standing or flooded standing agricultural crops where grain is inadvertently scattered solely as a result of a hunter entering or exiting a hunting area, placing decoys or retrieving downed birds.

Live decoys and electronic calls*50 CFR 20.21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-22*

You may not take migratory game birds (doves, pigeons or cranes) with:

- the use or aid of live birds as decoys; or
- recorded or electronically amplified migratory game bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electronically amplified imitations of migratory game bird calls or sounds.

Possession of upland game

Once you've taken an upland game species, several rules apply to the use of the game you've taken.

Waste of upland game*Utah Code § 23-20-8 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-18*

You may not waste any upland game or permit it to be wasted or spoiled. Waste means to abandon upland game or to allow it to spoil or be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use. For example, using the meat as fertilizer or for trapping bait is not considered a beneficial use of the meat.

In addition, you may not kill or cripple any upland game without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird or animal. Any upland game you've wounded must be immediately killed and included in your bag limit.

Tagging requirements*Utah Code § 23-20-30 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-16*

You must tag the carcass of a sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse before you leave the site of kill or move the carcass from the site of kill.

To tag a carcass, completely detach the tag from the license or permit and completely remove the appropriate notches to correspond with the date the bird was taken. Then attach the tag to the carcass so that the tag remains securely fastened and visible.

Your tag also includes a notch that indicates the sex of the bird, but you do not need to remove this notch; you only need to remove the notches that indicate when the bird was taken.

You may not remove more than one notch indicating the date the bird was taken, or tag more than one carcass using the same tag. Also, you may not hunt or pursue sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse after any of the notches have been removed from the tag or the tag has been detached from the permit.

Identification of species and sex

Utah Admin. Code R657-6-17

When transporting any upland game bird or migratory game bird, one fully feathered wing must remain attached to each bird you've taken. Keeping a fully feathered wing attached allows wildlife officers and biologists to determine the species and sex of each bird.

Possession of live upland game

50 CFR 20.38, Utah Code § 23-13-4 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-15

A hunting license does not give you authority to possess live upland game. You must immediately kill any upland game you've wounded and include it in your bag limit. More information about the possession of live upland game is found in Utah Admin. Code R657-4 at wildlife.utah.gov/rules.

Donating and transporting upland game

50 CFR 20.36, 20.37 and 20.40 and Utah Code § 23-20-9

The following are the only places where you may donate, or give, upland game or their parts to another person:

- The residence of the donor
- The residence of the person receiving upland game or their parts
- A meat locker
- A storage plant
- A meat processing facility

If you donate upland game, a written statement of donation must be kept with the upland game or parts showing:

- the number and species of wildlife or parts donated;
- the date of donation;
- the license or permit number of the donor; and
- the signature of the donor.

In addition to the information required above, if you're donating migratory game birds, or another person is transporting migratory game birds for you, the birds must be tagged with your address and the dates the birds were killed. You must also tag any migratory game birds that have been left for cleaning, storage (including temporary storage), shipment or taxidermy services.

Shipping harvested migratory game birds

50 CFR 20.53 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-23

You may not ship migratory game birds (doves, pigeons, or cranes) unless you possess a shipping permit, which is available from Division offices listed on page 3. You must also write the following information on the outside of the package the birds are shipped in:

- your name and address;
- the name and address of the person the birds are being sent to; and
- the number and the species of the birds contained in the package.

Exporting harvested upland game from Utah

50 CFR 20.53 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-23

You may export upland game or their parts from Utah only if:

- you harvested the upland game and possess a valid license or permit corresponding to the tag, if applicable, on the upland game; or
- if you're not the person who harvested the upland game, you must obtain a shipping permit from the Division.

Importing harvested migratory game birds

For information regarding the importation of migratory game birds you've harvested in another state or country, consult the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 20.61 through 20.66.

The following are some of the rules that apply:

- One fully feathered wing must remain attached to all migratory game birds being transported between the point of entry and your home or to a migratory bird preservation facility (i.e. a facility where birds are taken to be cleaned and prepared for the table.)
- You may not import migratory game birds harvested in any foreign country, except Canada, unless the birds are dressed (except as required in CFR 20.63), drawn and the head and feet are removed.
- You may not import migratory game birds that belong to another person.
- Federal bag and possession limits apply, regardless of the number of states or provinces you may have hunted in during your trip. For example, if you hunt doves in two states, the total number of doves you take cannot exceed a single federal bag and possession limit (e.g. if the federal bag limit is 10 doves, and you take 8 doves in the first state and then travel to another state and hunt the same day, you can take only 2 doves in the second state.)

Utah pheasant project:

A unique opportunity for Utah's young people

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts or youth enrolled in 4-H or Future Farmers of America may collect and rear pheasants from eggs in nests destroyed by normal hay mowing operations. Before collecting and rearing pheasant eggs, the 4-H club leader, FFA advisor or Scout Master must obtain a certificate of registration from the Division.

The following rules also apply to the project:

- Landowners or operators of mowing equipment may collect the eggs and possess them for no more than 24 hours for pick up by a person with a certificate of registration.
- Pheasants must be released by the time they're 16 weeks of age.
- These pheasants remain the property of the state of Utah.

For further information, please refer to Utah Admin. Code R6576-19 or contact Terry Messmer, fish and wildlife extension specialist at Utah State University, at (435) 797-3975.

DEFINITIONS

50 CFR 20.11, Utah Code § 23-13-2 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-2

Bag limit means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of protected wildlife that one person may legally take during one day.

Bait means shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed that lures, attracts or entices birds.

Baited area means any area on which shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed has been placed, exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered, if that shelled, shucked, or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed could serve as a lure or attraction for upland game birds to, on or over areas where hunters are attempting to take upland game birds. Any such area will remain a baited area for 10 days following the complete removal of all such shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed.

Baiting means the direct or indirect placing, depositing, exposing, distributing or scattering of shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed that could serve as a lure or attraction for upland game birds to, on, or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take upland game birds.

Certificate of registration means a document issued under the Wildlife Resources Code, or any rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board granting authority to engage in activities not covered by a license, permit, or tag.

CFR means the Code of Federal Regulations.

Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit means a generally contiguous area of land open for hunting small game, waterfowl or big game, which is registered in accordance with the rules and proclamations of the Wildlife Board.

Falconry means the sport of taking quarry by means of a trained raptor.

HIP means Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program.

Hunting means to take or pursue a reptile, amphibian, bird or mammal by any means.

Migratory game bird means, for purposes of this proclamation, band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove, and sandhill crane.

Nonresident means a person who does not qualify as a resident.

Nontoxic shot means soft iron, steel, copper-plated steel, nickel-plated steel, zinc-plated steel, bismuth, tungsten and any other shot types approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Lead, nickel-plated lead, copper-plated lead, copper and lead/copper alloy shot have not been approved.

Permit means a document, including a stamp, which grants authority to engage in specified activities under the Wildlife Resources Code or a rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

Possession means actual or constructive possession.

Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.

Resident means a person who:

- has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment in Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license or permit, AND
- DOES NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

An individual retains Utah residency if he or she leaves Utah to serve in the armed forces of the United States, or for religious or educational purposes, and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

Members of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents as of the date the member reports for duty under assigned orders in Utah if:

- the member is NOT on temporary duty in Utah and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.
- the member presents a copy of his or her assignment orders to a Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in Utah as a full-time student may qualify as a resident if the student has been present in Utah for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license or permit and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

A Utah resident license or permit is invalid if a resident license for hunting, fishing or trapping is purchased in any other state or country. An individual DOES NOT qualify as a resident if he or she is an absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah.

Tag means a card, label or other identification device issued for attachment to the carcass of protected wildlife.

Take means to:

- hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap or kill any protected wildlife; or
- attempt any action referred to above.

Transport means to ship, carry, export, import, receive or deliver for shipment, conveyance, carriage, exportation or importation.

Upland game means pheasant, quail, chukar partridge, Hungarian partridge, sage-grouse, ruffed grouse, blue grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, white-tailed ptarmigan, and the following migratory game birds: band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove and sandhill crane.

Waste means to abandon protected wildlife or to allow protected wildlife to spoil or to be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use.

SHOOTING HOURS

Utah Admin. Code R657-6-10

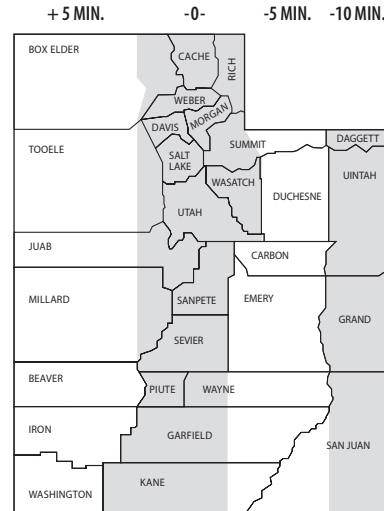
Shooting hours for all upland game species begin 30 minutes before official sunrise except for pheasant and quail, which may not be taken before 8 a.m. on the opening day of the pheasant and quail season. (After opening day, pheasants and quail may be taken 30 minutes before official sunrise.)

When the shooting hours end is different, depending on the species you're hunting:

- For pigeon, dove and crane, shooting hours end at official sunset.
- For blue grouse, chukar partridge, cottontail rabbit, Hungarian partridge, pheasant, quail, ruffed grouse, sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, snowshoe hare and white-tailed ptarmigan, shooting hours end 30 minutes after official sunset.

Official sunrise and sunset times are different, depending on the day and the location in the state where you're hunting. Please consult the table below and the time zone map at the right to learn the differences. You must also follow one other shooting-hour rule:

- You may not discharge a firearm on state-owned lands adjacent to the Great Salt Lake, on state waterfowl management areas or on federal refuges after official sunset or sooner than 30 minutes before official sunrise.



DATE	SEPTEMBER 2007		OCTOBER 2007		NOVEMBER 2007		DECEMBER 2007		JANUARY 2008		FEBRUARY 2008	
	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.
1	6:54	8:00	7:24	7:09	7:58	6:24	7:32	5:01	7:52	5:10	7:38	5:45
2	6:55	7:58	7:25	7:08	7:59	6:23	7:33	5:00	7:52	5:11	7:37	5:46
3	6:56	7:56	7:26	7:06	8:00	6:22	7:34	5:00	7:52	5:12	7:36	5:47
4	6:57	7:55	7:27	7:05	8:01	6:20	7:35	5:00	7:52	5:13	7:35	5:48
5	6:58	7:53	7:28	7:03	7:02	5:19	7:36	5:00	7:52	5:14	7:34	5:50
6	6:59	7:52	7:29	7:01	7:04	5:18	7:37	5:00	7:52	5:15	7:33	5:51
7	7:00	7:50	7:30	7:00	7:05	5:17	7:38	5:00	7:52	5:16	7:32	5:52
8	7:01	7:48	7:31	6:58	7:06	5:16	7:39	5:00	7:52	5:17	7:31	5:53
9	7:02	7:47	7:32	6:56	7:07	5:15	7:40	5:00	7:51	5:18	7:29	5:54
10	7:03	7:45	7:33	6:55	7:08	5:14	7:41	5:00	7:51	5:19	7:28	5:56
11	7:04	7:43	7:34	6:53	7:09	5:13	7:41	5:00	7:51	5:20	7:27	5:57
12	7:05	7:41	7:36	6:52	7:11	5:12	7:42	5:00	7:51	5:21	7:26	5:58
13	7:06	7:40	7:37	6:50	7:12	5:11	7:43	5:00	7:50	5:22	7:25	5:59
14	7:07	7:38	7:38	6:49	7:13	5:10	7:44	5:00	7:50	5:23	7:23	6:01
15	7:08	7:36	7:39	6:47	7:14	5:10	7:44	5:01	7:50	5:24	7:22	6:02
16	7:09	7:35	7:40	6:47	7:15	5:09	7:45	5:01	7:49	5:25	7:21	6:03
17	7:10	7:33	7:41	6:44	7:17	5:08	7:46	5:01	7:49	5:27	7:19	6:04
18	7:11	7:31	7:42	6:43	7:18	5:07	7:46	5:02	7:48	5:28	7:18	6:05
19	7:12	7:30	7:43	6:41	7:19	5:06	7:47	5:02	7:48	5:29	7:17	6:07
20	7:13	7:28	7:44	6:40	7:20	5:06	7:48	5:03	7:47	5:30	7:15	6:08
21	7:14	7:26	7:45	6:38	7:21	5:05	7:48	5:03	7:47	5:31	7:14	6:09
22	7:15	7:25	7:46	6:37	7:22	5:05	7:49	5:04	7:46	5:32	7:13	6:10
23	7:16	7:23	7:48	6:35	7:23	5:04	7:49	5:04	7:45	5:34	7:11	6:11
24	7:17	7:21	7:49	6:34	7:25	5:03	7:49	5:05	7:45	5:35	7:10	6:12
25	7:18	7:20	7:50	6:33	7:26	5:03	7:50	5:05	7:44	5:36	7:08	6:14
26	7:19	7:18	7:51	6:31	7:27	5:02	7:50	5:06	7:43	5:37	7:07	6:15
27	7:20	7:16	7:52	6:30	7:28	5:02	7:51	5:07	7:42	5:38	7:05	6:16
28	7:21	7:14	7:53	6:29	7:29	5:02	7:51	5:07	7:42	5:40	7:04	6:17
29	7:22	7:13	7:54	6:28	7:30	5:01	7:51	5:08	7:41	5:41	7:02	6:18
30	7:23	7:11	7:56	6:26	7:31	5:01	7:51	5:09	7:40	5:42		
31			7:57	6:25			7:52	5:10	7:39	5:43		

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA RULES

Certain state wildlife and waterfowl management areas and national wildlife refuges are intensively managed for upland game and waterfowl production. As such, each area has restrictions on the use of firearms, archery tackle and ammunition. Please use the table below to help you understand the restrictions at each area you plan to hunt.

Wildlife Management Area or National Wildlife Refuge	May possess a firearm or archery tackle only during specified hunting seasons.*	May possess a firearm or archery tackle only during waterfowl hunting seasons.	May hunt upland game, only with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and only during water- fowl hunting seasons.
Bear River National Wildlife Refuge			X
Bear River Trenton Property Parcel	X		
Bicknell Bottoms		X	X
Blue Lake		X	X
Brown's Park		X	X
Bud Phelps	X		
Castle Dale	X		
Clear Lake		X	X
Desert Lake		X	X
Farmington Bay		X	X
Harold S. Crane		X	X
Howard Slough		X	X
Huntington	X		
James Walter Fitzgerald	X		
Locomotive Springs		X	X
Mallard Springs	X		
Manti Meadows	X		X
Mills Meadows		X	X
Montes Creek	X		
Nephi	X		
Ogden Bay		X	X
Ouray National Wildlife Refuge			X
Pahvant	X		
Powell Slough		X	X
Public Shooting Grounds		X	X
Redmond Marsh	X		
Richfield	X		
Roosevelt	X		
Salt Creek		X	X
Scott M. Matheson Wetland Preserve	X		X
Stewart Lake		X	X
Timpie Springs		X	X
Vernal	X		
Willard Bay	X		

* Specified hunting seasons are those seasons authorized and described in proclamations of the Utah Wildlife Board. Proclamations can be found at license agents, Division offices, and at wildlife.utah.gov/proclamations.

HUNT TABLES

2007–2008 Upland Game season dates, areas open, bag and possession limits and footnotes

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	AREAS OPEN	BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT**	FOOTNOTES
Pheasant (General Season)	Nov. 3– Nov. 18, 2007	*Statewide, except closed areas and Utah County. *In Box Elder County, the Douglas/Sorensen walk-in access area, and in Duchesne County, the Mallard Springs WMA will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 10 to general public hunting. A special youth upland game hunt will be conducted on these areas on Nov. 10. These areas will reopen to general public hunting on Nov. 11.	2	2 bag limits	*Males only may be harvested. *Hunting begins at 8 a.m. on opening day.
Pheasant (Utah County)	Nov. 3– Nov. 9, 2007	*In all of Utah County, except the Powell Slough WMA, the pheasant hunt closes on Nov. 9.	2	2 bag limits	*Males only may be harvested. *Hunting begins at 8 a.m. on opening day. *The Goshen Warm Springs WMA in Utah County is closed to upland game hunting.
Pheasant (Extended Season)	Nov. 3– Dec. 2, 2007	***CAUTION***Not all counties are open for 30 day pheasant hunting. Only the following areas are open: All state and federal land in Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Juab, Millard, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele and Uintah counties (including private land leased by the Division subject to restrictions and closures imposed by administering agencies). *The Powell Slough WMA in Utah County. *In Emery County, the Huntington WMA, in Millard County, the Pahvant WMA, and in Tooele County, the Carr Fork WMA, will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 10 to general public hunting. A special youth upland game hunt will be conducted on these WMAs on Nov. 10. These areas will reopen to general public hunting on Nov. 11.	2	2 bag limits	*Males only may be harvested. *Hunting begins at 8 a.m. on opening day.
Mourning dove and White-winged dove	Sept. 1– Sept. 30, 2007	*Statewide, except closed areas.	10	2 bag limits	*Eurasian collared-doves, if taken during the dove season, will not count as part of the aggregate dove bag and possession limits. *Eurasian collared-doves taken during the dove season should remain unplucked during transport so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves.
Band-tailed pigeon	Sept. 1– Sept. 30, 2007	*Beaver, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Kane, Millard, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Utah, Washington and Wayne counties.	5	2 bag limits	*Band-tailed pigeon permit required.
Chukar partridge (General Season)	Sept. 15– Nov. 30, 2007	*Cache, Daggett, Davis, Morgan, Rich, Sanpete, Summit, Wasatch and Weber counties. *Those parts of Beaver, Iron, Juab, Millard, Salt Lake and Utah counties east of I-15. *That part of Box Elder County east of I-15. *That part of Sevier County north of I-70. *In Morgan and Summit counties, the Henefer-Echo WMA will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 8 to general public hunting. A special youth upland game hunt will be conducted on this WMA on Sept. 8. This area will reopen to general public hunting on Sept. 9.	5	2 bag limits	*Antelope Island is closed to upland game hunting.

**Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.

HUNT TABLES

2007–2008 Upland Game season dates, areas open, bag and possession limits and footnotes

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	AREAS OPEN	BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT**	FOOTNOTES
Chukar partridge (Box Elder County)	Sept. 15– Dec. 31, 2007	*That part of Box Elder County beginning at the junction of I-15 and SR-83; then west on SR-83 to Lampo Junction; west along the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Railroad Grade to Locomotive Springs; north on the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road to the Utah-Idaho border; east along this border to I-15; south on I-15 to SR-83.	5	2 bag limits	*This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner.
Chukar partridge (Extended Season)	Sept. 15, 2007– Jan. 31, 2008	<p>*Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Kane, Piute, San Juan, Tooele, Uintah, Washington and Wayne counties.</p> <p>*Those parts of Beaver, Iron, Juab, Millard, Salt Lake and Utah counties west of I-15.</p> <p>*That part of Box Elder County west of I-15 and south of SR-83, south of the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Railroad Grade, and west of the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road.</p> <p>*That part of Sevier County south of I-70.</p> <p>*In Uintah County, the Book Cliffs (Willow Creek portion) WMA; in Carbon County, the Gordon Creek WMA; in Millard County, the Pahvant WMA; and in Tooele County, the Carr Fork WMA, will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 8 to general public hunting. A special youth upland game hunt will be conducted on these WMAs on Sept. 8. These areas will reopen to general public hunting on Sept. 9.</p>	5	2 bag limits	
Sage-grouse (West Box Elder County)	Sept. 15– Sept. 23, 2007	<p>*Hunt #001</p> <p>West Box Elder</p> <p>That part of Box Elder County west of the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road. See map on page 19.</p>		only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season	*Sage-grouse permit required. *395 two-bird permits available.
Sage-grouse (Rich County)	Sept. 15– Sept. 23, 2007	<p>*Hunt #002</p> <p>Rich County</p> <p>All of Rich County. See map on page 19.</p>		only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season	*Sage-grouse permit required. *283 two-bird permits available.
Sage-grouse (Uintah Basin)	Sept. 15– Sept. 23, 2007	<p>*Hunt #003</p> <p>Uintah Basin</p> <p>*All of Daggett County except the area beginning on the east shore of Flaming Gorge Reservoir and the Utah-Wyoming state line; then east on this state line to the Utah-Colorado state line; south on this state line to the Green River; northwest on the Green River and the east shore of Flaming Gorge Reservoir to the Utah-Wyoming state line.</p> <p>*All of Duchesne County north and east of the Duchesne River.</p> <p>*All of Grand County north of I-70 to the Book Cliffs Divide Road.</p> <p>*All of Uintah County except the area south of US-40 from Roosevelt to the Utah-Colorado state line.</p> <p>* See map on page 19.</p>		only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season	*Sage-grouse permit required. *195 two-bird permits available.

**Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.

HUNT TABLES

2007–2008 Upland Game season dates, areas open, bag and possession limits and footnotes

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	AREAS OPEN	BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT**	FOOTNOTES
Sage-grouse (Parker Mountain)	Sept. 15– Sept. 23, 2007	*Hunt #004 Parker Mountain Beginning at the junction of US-89 and I-70 near Sigurd; south on US-89 to SR-24; south on this highway to SR-62; south on this highway to SR-22; south on this highway to Antimony; south on John's Valley Road through Widtsoe to Bryce Junction and SR-12; east and north on this highway to SR-24; west on this highway to SR-72 at Loa; north on this highway to I-70; west on this highway to US-89. See map on page 19.		only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season	*Sage-grouse permit required. *479 two-bird permits available.
Forest grouse (Blue and Ruffed)	Sept. 8– Nov. 30, 2007	*Statewide, except closed areas.	4	2 bag limits	*Limits singly or in aggregate.
Quail (California and Gambel's)	Nov. 3– Nov. 18, 2007	*Box Elder, Carbon, Davis, Grand, Juab, Kane, Millard, Piute, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sevier, Tooele, Utah and Weber counties. *Daggett County is closed. *All of Emery County, except the Desert Lake Waterfowl Management Area, which is closed.	5	2 bag limits	*Hunting begins at 8 a.m. on opening day.
Quail (California and Gambel's) (Extended Season)	Nov. 3– Dec. 31, 2007	*Duchesne, Uintah and Washington counties.	5	2 bag limits	*Hunting begins at 8 a.m. on opening day.
Hungarian partridge (General Season)	Sept. 15– Nov. 30, 2007	*Cache, Davis, Morgan, Rich, Summit and Weber counties. *That part of Box Elder County east of I-15. *That part of Juab County east of I-15.	5	2 bag limits	
Hungarian partridge (Box Elder County)	Sept. 15– Dec. 31, 2007	*That part of Box Elder County beginning at the junction of I-15 and SR-83; west on SR-83 to Lampo Junction; west along the Union Pacific–Central Pacific Railroad Grade to Locomotive Springs; north on the Locomotive Springs–Snowville–Stone, Idaho Road to the Utah–Idaho border; east along this border to I-15; south on I-15 to SR-83.	5	2 bag limits	*This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner.
Hungarian partridge (Extended Season)	Sept. 15, 2007– Jan. 31, 2008	*All of Tooele County. *That part of Box Elder County west of I-15 and south of SR-83, south of the Union Pacific–Central Pacific Railroad Grade, and west of the Locomotive Springs–Snowville–Stone, Idaho Road. *That part of Juab County west of I-15.	5	2 bag limits	
Sharp-tailed grouse	Oct. 27– Nov. 11, 2007	That part of Box Elder County beginning at the junction of I-15 and SR-83; then west on SR-83 to Lampo Junction; west along the Union Pacific–Central Pacific Railroad Grade to Locomotive Springs; north on the Locomotive Springs–Snowville–Stone, Idaho Road to the Utah–Idaho border; east along this border to I-15; south on I-15 to SR-83.		only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season	*Sharp-tailed grouse permit required. *354 two-bird permits available. *This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before obtaining a permit for this hunt.
White-tailed ptarmigan	Aug. 25– Oct. 15, 2007	*Daggett, Duchesne, Summit and Uintah counties.	4	2 bag limits	*White-tailed ptarmigan permit required.

**Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.

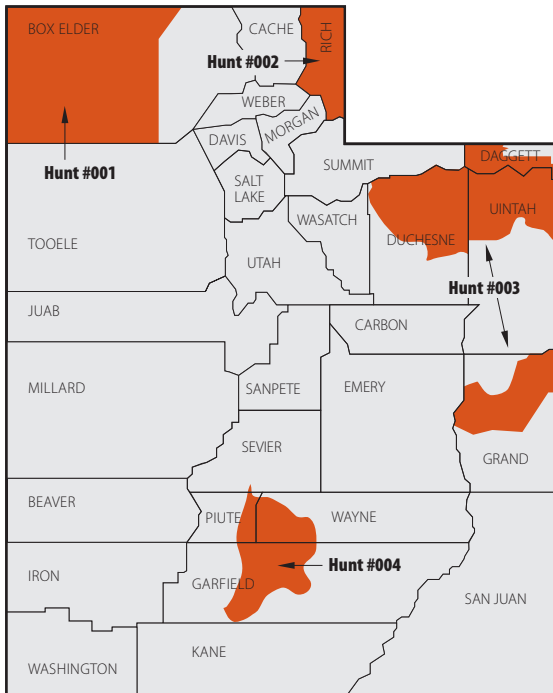
HUNT TABLES

2007–2008 Upland Game season dates, areas open, bag and possession limits and footnotes

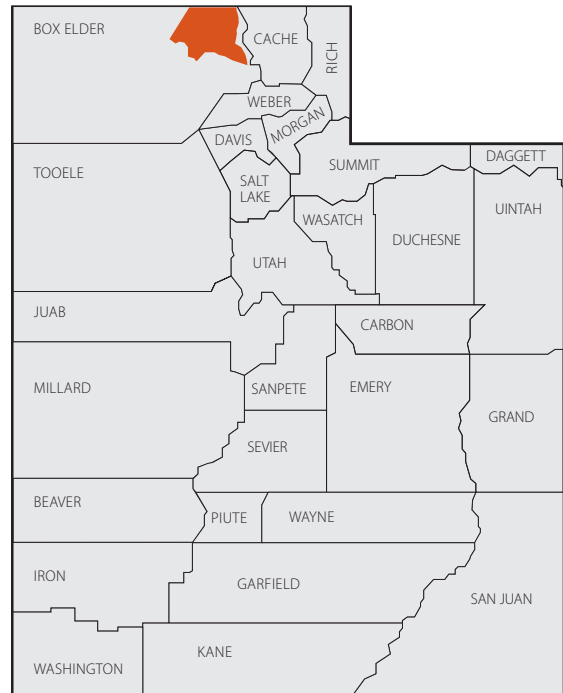
SPECIES	SEASON DATES	AREAS OPEN	BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT**	FOOTNOTES
Cottontail rabbit	Sept. 15, 2007–Feb. 29, 2008	*Statewide, except closed areas.	10	2 bag limits	
Snowshoe hare	Sept. 15, 2007–Feb. 29, 2008	*Statewide, except closed areas.	5	2 bag limits	
Jackrabbit (white-tailed and black-tailed)		*Jackrabbits are not protected in Utah. They may be hunted without a license, year-round.			
Sandhill crane (Rich County)	Sept. 1–Sept. 9, 2007	Hunt #001—Rich County All of Rich County.		only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season	*Sandhill crane permit required. *23 permits available.
Sandhill crane (Box Elder County)	Sept. 1–Sept. 9, 2007	Hunt #002—East Box Elder County Beginning on the Utah-Idaho state line at the Box Elder-Cache county line; west on the state line to the Pocatello Valley county road; south on this county road to I-84; southeast on I-84 to SR-83; south on SR-83 to Lampo Junction; west and south on the Promontory Point county road to the tip of Promontory Point; south from Promontory Point to the Box Elder-Weber county line; east on the Box Elder-Weber county line to the Box Elder-Cache county line; north on this county line to the Utah-Idaho state line.		only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season	*Sandhill crane permit required. *21 permits available. *Harold Crane, Public Shooting Grounds and Salt Creek Waterfowl Management Areas are closed to Sandhill Crane hunting. *Bear River National Wildlife Refuge is closed to Sandhill Crane hunting.
Sandhill crane (Cache County)	Sept. 1–Sept. 9, 2007	Hunt #003—Cache County All of Cache County, excluding the area beginning at the intersection of SR-30 and the Box Elder-Cache county line; south and east along the Box Elder-Cache county line to US-91; north and east on US-91 to the Little Bear River; north along the Little Bear River to SR-30; west on SR-30 to the Box Elder-Cache county line.		only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season	*Sandhill crane permit required. *49 permits available.
Sandhill crane (Uintah County)	Sept. 22–Sept. 30, 2007	Hunt #004—Uintah County All of Uintah County.		only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season	*Sandhill crane permit required. *71 permits available.

**Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.

HUNT TABLES



Sage-grouse hunt areas



Sharp-tailed grouse hunt area



The value of an honest memory is PRICELESS

Don't ruin that **priceless** memory with a cheap ticket. Know the law and don't condone illegal behavior. Report it to 1-800-662-DEER.

UTAH UPLAND GAME BIRDS



Ruffed grouse

Weight: 16–28 ounces

Length: 16–19 inches

The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*, is also known as the willow grouse. Thickets of alder, willow, aspen, maple, and other deciduous shrubs and trees interspersed with conifers provide the most desirable habitat. Buds of deciduous trees and any available fruit and seeds are primary winter food items. During other seasons, fruits, green vegetation, seeds and insects are utilized. The ruffed grouse is an excellent game bird. Good populations are limited to the northern Wasatch Range, but they are capable of providing substantial recreation to the hunting public. Only a small number of hunters choose to match skills and stamina with the ruffed grouse. Therefore, the annual harvest is limited. The ruffed grouse is native to Utah.

Blue grouse

Weight: Up to 3.5 pounds

Length: 21 inches, male; 18 inches, female

The blue grouse, *Dendragapus obscurus*, is also known as the dusky grouse, pine hen, pine grouse, and fool hen. This bird is dark gray to blackish above with mottled brown on the wings. The underparts are pale bluish-gray marked with white on the sides of the neck and flanks. The tail is dark gray with a broad light gray terminal band. During mating season, the male develops an orange comb over the eye and reddish-purple air sacs on the sides of the neck. Open stands of conifer or aspen with an understory of brush are preferred habitat. Winters are spent in dense fir trees, usually at higher elevations. In spring, birds move to lower meadow, brush, or open timber stands for mating. After breeding some males move back to higher elevations. Others wait until late summer or fall and gradually return to higher elevations with the hens and young. Summer food consists of green vegetation, seeds, buds, berries, and insects. The winter diet is primarily the needles and buds of fir trees. The blue grouse is native to Utah.



California quail

Weight: 6–7 ounces

Length: 9–11.5 inches

The California quail, *Callipepla californica*, is also known as the valley quail. Males are an olive gray above with a grayish-blue breast. The buff-colored belly has a scaled appearance and is marked with an area of deep chestnut. The black throat and face are bordered with white. The most conspicuous characteristic is a short black plume that curves forward from the crown of the head. The female is more olive-brown, the black and white markings of the head are absent, the plume is shorter and brownish, and there is no chestnut patch on the breast. The species inhabits brushy areas adjacent to cultivated lands, particularly along streams. Paired birds separate from the covey by late April and begin nesting in May. California quail feed mainly on vegetable matter. Only about two percent of their diet includes insects. One of the favorite foods is clover. They also feed on weed seeds, waste grain, and many kinds of berries, fruits, and seeds. The California quail is native to states of the Pacific coast. They were first introduced into Utah in 1869.

Chukar partridge

Weight: Up to 20 ounces

Length: 14–15 inches

The chukar partridge, *Alectoris chukar*, is also known as the chukar and the Indian chukar. Both sexes have buffy-gray backs and wings with gray-tinged cap, breast and rump. The bill, legs, and feet are red. Chukars prefer steep, rocky, semi-arid slopes. Low shrubs and rocky outcrops provide loafing or escape cover. Rabbitbrush, sagebrush, saltbush, and cheat grass below the juniper tree belt seem to be preferred. Water sources may be used extensively in late summer. Talus slopes with boulders large enough to conceal the birds seem preferred.

Grass seeds, weed seeds, green leaves, and flowers are the principal food items. If available, waste grains and wild fruits are readily taken. Numerous insects are consumed during the summer. In winter, new-growth cheat grass is extremely important. The chukar is a native of the Middle East and Southern Asia. Intensive effort to establish this species in Utah began in 1951. By 1968, 186,000 chukars had been released at 191 different sites. This wide distribution, largely on public lands, provides the potential for increased hunter participation and harvest.



Hungarian partridge

Weight: 12–13 ounces

Length: 12–14 inches

The Hungarian partridge, *Perdix perdix*, is also known as the hun, European partridge, and European gray partridge. It is generally found in grassland or mixed sage and grass adjacent to cultivated lands. It occupies open rangeland in some high mountain valleys. Waste grains, weed and grass seeds, green vegetation, and insects are primary food items. Large quantities of insects are taken during the summer. The diet of young chicks may be almost entirely insects.

The Hungarian partridge is a native of eastern Europe and western Asia. From 1911 to 1939 the Fish and Game Department released huns. These attempts failed. Present populations in northern and western Utah probably resulted from established populations in Idaho and Nevada. It is an excellent game bird but the small area of suitable range limits its potential in Utah. Annual hunts have been held since 1955.



Sharp-tailed grouse

Weight: 1.5–1.75 pounds

Length: 20 inches

The sharp-tailed grouse, *Tympanuchus phasianellus*, is also known as the pin-tailed grouse. Both sexes are grayish-brown with black and buffy markings. White spots on the primary wing feathers and the barred pattern of the wing are distinctive features. The under parts are buffy-white whereas the belly and under parts of the tail are white. Bunchgrass areas of the foothills and benches interspersed with deciduous shrubs is the preferred habitat.

Males gather on established dancing grounds during early spring for courtship displays of dancing. Primary food items are grass seeds, green vegetation, fruits of wild shrubs and trees, buds, and waste grains. Insects are readily taken during the summer.

UTAH UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Sage-grouse

Weight: Male, up to 7 pounds; Female, less than 3 pounds
Length: Male, 25–30 inches; Female, 20 inches

The sage-grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, is also known as the sage-hen and the sage-chicken. It is a grayish-brown bird with a dark belly, and long and pointed tail feathers. The feet are feathered to the toes. The throat of the male is black, bordered with white at the rear. Yellow air sacs, covered with short, stiff, scale-like white feathers, are found on each side of the neck. The female has the same general appearance but lacks the air sacs and has a white throat.

These birds inhabit sagebrush plains, foothills, and mountain valleys. Sagebrush is the predominant plant of quality habitat. Where there is no sagebrush, there are no sage-grouse. A good understory of grasses and forbs, and associated wet meadow areas, are essential for optimum habitat.

Male sage-grouse gather on traditional strutting grounds during March and April and put on a spectacular courtship performance—strutting with tails erect and spread, and air sacs inflated. Females visit the grounds during the first part of April. A few dominant cocks do most of the mating. The principal winter food item is sagebrush leaves. During summer, the fruiting heads of



sagebrush, leaves and flower heads of clovers, dandelions, grasses and other plants are taken. Insects are also taken during the summer. Sage-grouse are the only North American grouse that do not have a well-developed muscular grinding gizzard.

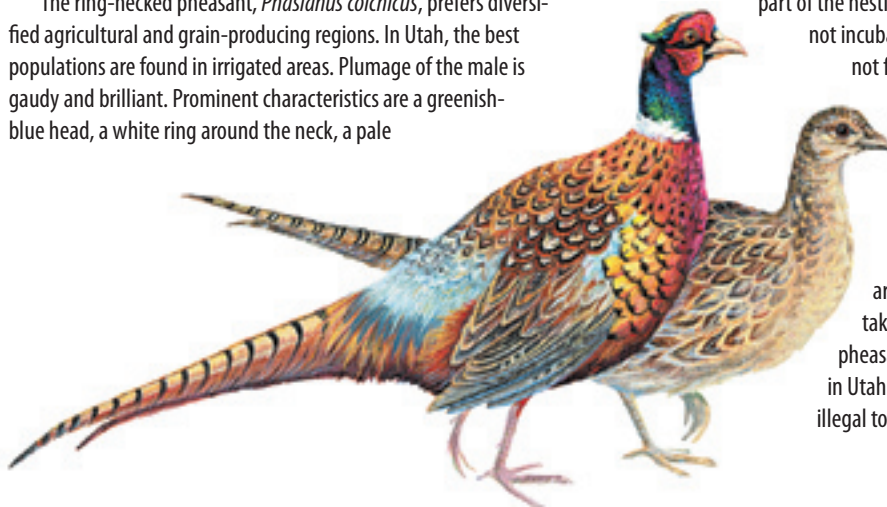
Ring-necked pheasant

Weight: Male, up to 3 pounds
Length: Male, 25–34 inches, tail may exceed 20 inches when full size

The ring-necked pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*, prefers diversified agricultural and grain-producing regions. In Utah, the best populations are found in irrigated areas. Plumage of the male is gaudy and brilliant. Prominent characteristics are a greenish-blue head, a white ring around the neck, a pale

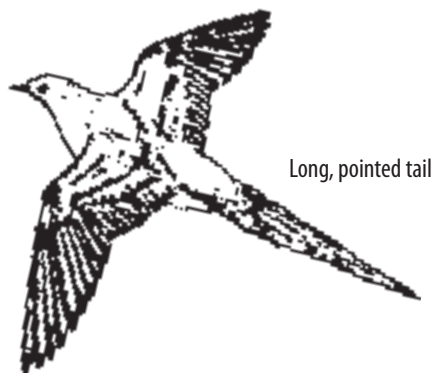
bluish rump patch, and a long, pointed tail barred with black. Coloration of the female is more drab with a mottled blend of browns with buff and dusky markings. The pheasant cock may mate with several females. During the first part of the nesting season, the hen may lay some eggs that she does not incubate, leading to a common belief that the eggs were not fertile because of insufficient cocks. Usually, however, she will lay a clutch of 10 to 11 eggs. If the nest is destroyed prior to hatching of eggs, the hen will probably reneest. Up to three nests may be established before bringing off a brood, but they hatch and rear only one brood each year.

Waste grains, weed seeds, and green vegetation are the principal food items. Numerous insects are taken during the spring and summer. The ring-necked pheasant is a native of eastern Asia. It was first introduced in Utah about 1890. All suitable habitat is now occupied. It is illegal to harvest a hen pheasant in Utah.



UTAH UPLAND GAME BIRDS—DOVES

Doves that may be hunted during open season



Long, pointed tail

Mourning dove

Slightly smaller than the white-winged dove. Mourning doves may fly with white-winged doves, but can be distinguished by their more rapid wing beat, more erratic flight path and pointed tail.



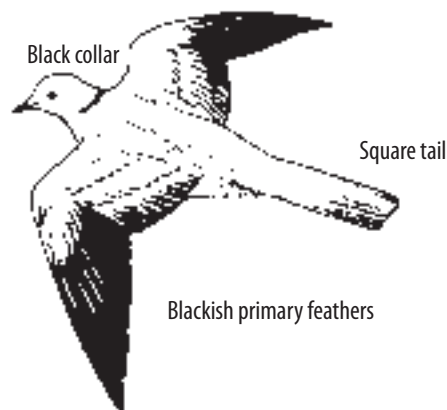
White wing patch

White-winged dove

Somewhat larger than a mourning dove with a white bar on the upper wing surface and a long, moderately rounded tail.

Eurasian-collared dove

Eurasian collared-doves are larger than both the native white-winged and mourning doves. They have a black collar on the top part of the neck, pale gray coloration, and dark primary feathers. These doves are an introduced species that have recently expanded their range into Utah. Originally native to the Indian subcontinent, this bird was introduced to the Bahamas in the 1970s and quickly spread to Florida. Since then, they have moved into the Southwest. The effect of Eurasian collared-doves on native dove species are unknown. Should you harvest Eurasian collared-doves while dove hunting, leave them unplucked during transport so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves. Eurasian collared-doves will not count as part of your aggregate bag of mourning or white-winged doves as long as they are identifiable.

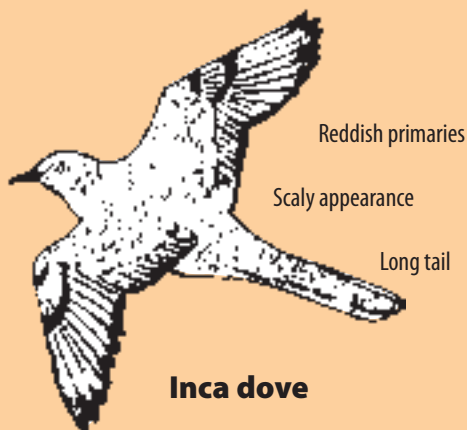


Black collar

Square tail

Blackish primary feathers

Doves that may not be hunted



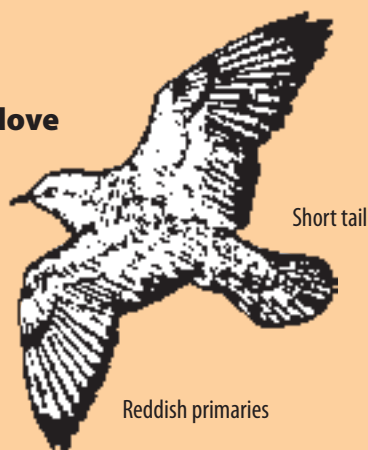
Inca dove

Reddish primaries

Scaly appearance

Long tail

Ground dove



Reddish primaries

Short tail

Both Inca and ground doves are small birds approximately half the size of a mourning dove. Both are gray and fly close to the ground with rapid wingbeats. The Inca has a scaly appearance and a long tail with white margins. The ground dove has a short, round, dark tail. Hunters are most likely to encounter these birds in Southern Utah.

SPECIAL YOUTH CHUKAR AND PHEASANT HUNTS

Ten chukar and pheasant hunts—for hunters 15 years of age and younger—will be held in Utah this fall. These hunts are great ways to introduce young people to upland game hunting.

"These youth hunts are a lot of fun," says Dean Mitchell, upland game coordinator for the Division of Wildlife Resources. "One of the things the kids seem to enjoy the most is not having to compete with older hunters for a bird."

Getting qualified to participate in one of the youth hunts is easy. All that hunter education course graduates 15 years of age and younger have to do is complete an application and write a one-paragraph essay on: "I want to continue the Utah upland game hunting tradition because . . ." or, "I would like to start my own upland game hunting tradition because . . ."

To be considered for a hunt, applications and essays must be received by Aug. 24, 2007 for one of the youth chukar hunts and by Sept. 7, 2007 for one of the youth pheasant hunts.

Applications are available at wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame and at Division offices and hunter education centers.

Youth chukar hunts

The youth chukar hunts will be held Sept. 8 on five state wildlife management areas (WMAs). The WMAs will be closed to all other hunters that day.

The chukar hunts will be held at the Henefer-Echo WMA in Morgan and Summit counties; the Carr Fork WMA in Tooele County; the Book Cliffs-Willow Creek WMA in Uintah County; the Gordon Creek WMA in Carbon County; and the Pahvant WMA in Millard County.

The Henefer-Echo hunt is limited to 30 hunters. The Carr Fork and Book Cliffs-Willow Creek hunts are limited to 50 hunters each. The remaining two hunts are limited to 60 hunters each.

Youth pheasant hunts

The youth pheasant hunts will be held Nov. 10 on four state wildlife management areas and one Walk-In Access area. The five areas will be closed to all other hunters that day.

Pheasant hunts will be held at the Douglas/Sorensen Walk-In Access area in Box Elder County; the Carr Fork WMA in Tooele County; the Mallard Springs WMA in Duchesne County; the Huntington WMA in Emery County; and the Pahvant WMA in Millard County.

The Douglas/Sorensen hunt is limited to 90 hunters, the Mallard Springs hunt is limited to 30 hunters and the Huntington hunt is limited to 75 hunters. The remaining two hunts are limited to 100 hunters each.

Morning or afternoon?

The chukar and pheasant hunts include morning and afternoon sessions. Hunters must indicate on their application which session they want to participate in.

"Before you send your application in, please double check and make sure you've marked down which hunt you want to participate in and whether you'd like to hunt in the morning or the afternoon," Mitchell says.

Hunt details

- Each hunter will have two to three hours to take their limit of birds. Birds will be released onto the areas before the hunts.
- Each youth hunter must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older who is willing to sign a waiver of liability. The person 21 years of age or older is the only person who can accompany the youth hunter into the field during the hunt.



Learning if you drew

Sometimes the number of applications received for the youth hunts is greater than the number of spots that are available.

If you apply for a chukar hunt, the Division will contact you during the first week in September to let you know if your application was drawn for the hunt. If you apply for one of the pheasant hunts, the Division will contact you by mid-October.

You'll receive an e-mail (if you've given the Division your e-mail address) or a written letter.

Getting youth excited about upland game hunting

"Over the past few years, the number of young people who hunt in Utah has declined a lot," Mitchell says. "These youth hunts are a way to reverse that trend by allowing young people, without competition from other hunters, to go into the field and experience what it's like to take an upland game bird."

"The hunts also allow us a hands-on way to teach each of these young people what it means to be a responsible and ethical hunter."

For more information about the hunts, please visit wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame or call the nearest Division office.

Sponsors

The special youth hunts are sponsored by the Division of Wildlife Resources, the Golden Spike and Great Salt Lake chapters of Pheasants Forever, the Utah Chukar and Wildlife Foundation, the Salt Lake County Fish and Game Association, and the Wasatch Mountain Chapter of the North American Versatile Hunting Dog Association.

2007 UTAH YOUTH UPLAND GAME HUNT APPLICATION

Save time by applying at wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame

If you prefer to apply by mail, please complete this application, write a one-paragraph essay on a separate sheet of paper and mail to:

Upland Game Coordinator
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
PO Box 146301
1594 W North Temple, Suite 2110
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301

Last name _____ First name _____ Age _____ Date of birth _____

Hunter education number and certification date _____

Current Utah hunting or combination license number
 (not needed to apply, but required to participate in hunt) _____

Street address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Home telephone _____ E-mail address _____

Name of adult who will accompany applicant* _____

Relationship to applicant _____

Check the youth **chukar hunt** that you are applying for (choose only one). Youth chukar hunts will be held on September 8, 2007.

Morgan/Summit counties

Henefer-Echo WMA (30 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

Uintah County

Book Cliffs-Willow Creek WMA (50 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

Carbon County

Gordon Creek WMA (60 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

Tooele County

Carr Fork WMA (50 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

Millard County

Pahvant WMA (60 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

Check the youth **pheasant hunt** that you are applying for (choose only one). Youth pheasant hunts will be held on November 10, 2007.

Box Elder County

Douglas/Sorensen WMA (90 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 11:00 a.m. ☐ 2:00 p.m.

Millard County

Pahvant WMA (100 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

Duchesne County

Mallard Spring WMA (30 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

Tooele County

Carr Fork WMA (100 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 11:00 a.m. ☐ 2:00 p.m.

Emery County

Huntington WMA (75 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 11:00 a.m. ☐ 2:00 p.m.

*A person under 14 years old must be accompanied while hunting with any weapon by his or her parent, legal guardian or other responsible person who is 21 years of age or older and who has been approved by the parent or guardian. A person at least 14 years old and under 16 years old must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older while hunting with any weapon. To qualify as "accompanied," the youth and adult must be close enough that the adult can see and verbally communicate with the youth in order to provide direction and assistance. The adult cannot use electronic devices, such as walkie-talkies or cell phones, to communicate with the youth hunter.

Please write your essay on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to this form.

UPLAND GAME HUNTER’S HARVEST RECORD

The Division of Wildlife Resources annually surveys hunters to determine levels of harvest for each species of upland game. It is critical to upland game management programs that hunters report accurate harvest information for each species. In an effort to collect more accurate harvest information, each hunter should record upland game harvest information below for each species and day hunted. This record should be kept and information provided during appropriate upland game harvest surveys. Thanks for your assistance!

Date	Upland game bird or animal hunted	County or unit hunted	Number of days hunted	Number bagged

GAME BIRD BREEDERS & HOBBYISTS

Please be responsible by following the law and obtaining a certificate of registration.



Many people in Utah possess live game birds (waterfowl and upland game) in captivity as a hobby, to show the birds, or to use them to train hunting dogs or falcons. Because game birds in Utah are classified as protected wildlife, rules and regulations govern their possession and use. Most people need a document known

as a certificate of registration (COR) to legally possess and use game birds. Utah Admin. Code R657-4, titled *Possession of Live Game Birds*, provides rules for the possession, importation, purchase, propagation, sale, barter, trade or disposal of live game birds in Utah. Anyone interested in using game birds in these activities can pick up a copy of the rule at any Division office. The rule also can be viewed at wildlife.utah.gov/rules.

HUNTING DOG FIELD TRIALS & TRAINING

Find out about and obey the rules regarding the use of game birds in dog-related pursuits.

Many amateur and professional hunting dog field trialers and trainers want to use game birds (waterfowl or upland game) in their dog-related pursuits. Because game birds in Utah are classified as protected wildlife, rules and regulations govern their use in these activities. Utah Admin. Code R657-46, titled *The Use of Game Birds in Dog Field Trials and Training*, provides the requirements, standards and application process that must be followed to use game birds in dog field trials and training. The rule helps protect Utah’s wild game birds while allowing them to be used to

train hunting dogs as a wildlife conservation tool. Dog field trialers and trainers who would like to use game birds in their activities can pick up a copy of the rule at any Division office. The rule also may be viewed at wildlife.utah.gov/rules.



PRAIRIE DOG HUNT CLOSURE STARTS APRIL 1

Many hunters may not be aware that prairie dogs cannot be hunted in Utah during certain times of the year. Just like game animals, prairie dogs now have “open” and “closed” seasons.

Two prairie dogs populations in the state (white-tailed prairie dogs that live in Coyote Basin in northeastern Utah, and Utah prairie dogs) may not be hunted anytime of the year.

Season closed April 1–June 15

From April 1 to June 15, prairie dog hunting is prohibited on all of the public lands in Utah. Hunting is still allowed on private lands, however.

This closure protects prairie dogs during the season when they’re breeding and raising their young. This closure helps prairie dogs reproduce successfully and helps ensure the survival of the young prairie dogs that are born.

After June 15, hunting is permitted only for white-tailed and Gunnison’s prairie dogs. However, the population of white-tailed prairie dogs in the Coyote Basin portion of northeastern Utah is protected year-round and may

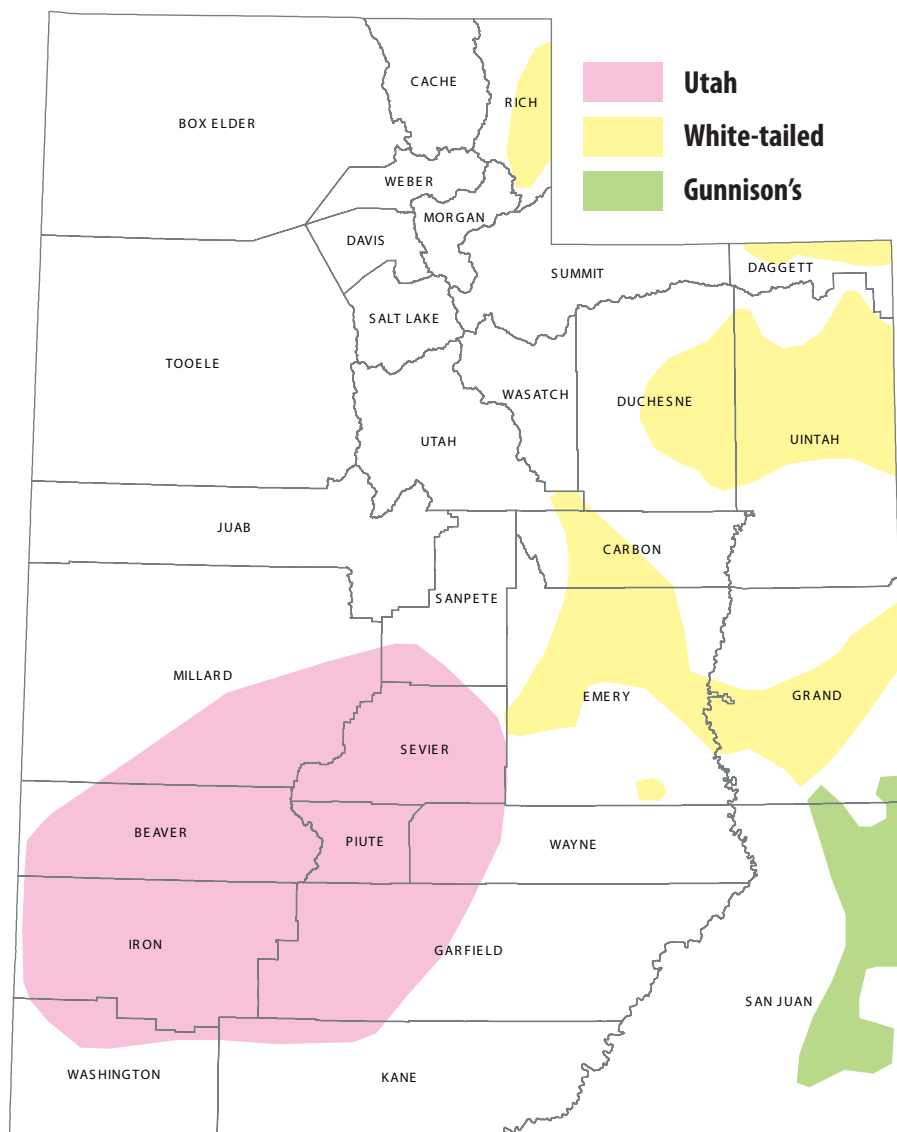
not be hunted. The white-tailed prairie dogs in Coyote Basin are a prey base for black-footed ferrets, which are another federally protected species that live in the area. The threatened Utah prairie dog is protected year-round by the Endangered Species Act and may not be hunted anytime of the year.

Prairie dogs in Utah

Utah prairie dogs occur in southwestern Utah. Gunnison’s prairie dogs are found east of the Colorado River. White-tailed prairie dogs live in various areas in the state.

All of the prairie dog species have suffered dramatic population declines in the last hundred years. Some research suggests prairie dog populations have declined by as much as 98 percent since the late 1800s. Destruction and fragmentation of the prairie dog’s habitat is thought to be the greatest reason for the decline, although disease and drought have also contributed to the species’ plight.

Prairie dog species ranges



MORE PRIVATE LAND OPENS TO HUNTING

New program expands into central and northeastern Utah

Upland game hunters will have more places to hunt this fall as the amount of private land enrolled in Utah's Walk-In Access program continues to grow.

By May 2007, more than 29,000 acres of private land in northern Utah was enrolled in the program. In addition, more than 9,000 acres of public land—which was closed in the past because hunters couldn't get access to it—is now open through the access provided to it by the private land.

That means you'll have access to almost 40,000 acres of land in northern Utah that you didn't have access to before the Walk-In Access program began in November 2005.

And you might have access to even more property in northern Utah this fall. Clint Brunson, Walk-In Access coordinator for the Division of Wildlife Resources, says as much as 30,000 to 40,000 acres of additional land could be open to the public by the time the dove hunt starts on Sept. 1.

Good news also awaits hunters in central and northeastern Utah: by Sept. 1, properties in both of these areas will be enrolled in the program and open to public hunting.

Sportsmen are the key

"If you're a hunter who has hunted these areas in the past, I want to congratulate you. You're the main reason the program is growing so fast," Brunson says.

Brunson says landowners who are already in the program are referring their friends and neighbors to him. "Most of the landowners who call me about enrolling their property in the program have heard good things from other landowners," he says. "These landowners have told them about the

respect the sportsmen have shown to their property.

"As soon as these landowners hear that, many of them want to get their property enrolled in the program too."

Brunson says if hunters will continue to do the following, they should see more property enrolled in the Walk-In Access program and more private land open to them:

- Obey all of the rules the landowner has established for his property. These rules are available at wildlife.utah.gov/walkinaccess.
- Don't litter. And please pick up any trash that others have left behind, including spent shotgun shells.
- If you see the landowner, thank him for participating in the program and let him know that you enjoyed hunting on his property.
- If you see hunters who aren't following the rules, please report them to the Division at the agency's Help Stop Poaching hotline (1-800-662-DEER [3337]).

To stay updated on which properties are open to hunting, or to learn more about the Walk-In Access program, visit wildlife.utah.gov/walkinaccess.

Landowners benefit too

Brunson says sportsmen aren't the only ones who benefit from the program. Landowners benefit too.

"I've talked with all of the landowners who are involved in the program, and they're excited about it," he says. "They've told me that they have better control over their property now because hunters are required to sign in and sign out when they arrive and leave. Hunters are also required to park in designated areas, and to cross fences at fence stiles that we've built at certain points on the landowner's property.

"The landowners are also spending less time on the phone because information about hunting on their property is available at wildlife.utah.gov and the landowners receive money for allowing hunters onto their land."

One of the biggest benefits might be the increased contact the landowners have with the Division. "We work closely with these landowners. If they have a problem on their property, they know who to call," Brunson says.

What the program is and how it works

Here's how the Walk-In Access program works: Private land that has good habitat and good populations of upland game is eligible to be enrolled in the program.

Property gets enrolled in the program as Division biologists visit with landowners to see if they would be willing to open their property to public hunters. Many landowners also contact the Division on their own.

In return for enrollment, the Division agrees to pay the landowner to allow hunters on his property. Landowners will often require that those who visit the area either sign in and out when they visit, or contact him before visiting the area.

After an agreement is reached between the landowner and the Division, signs are placed on the landowner's property indicating that the property is enrolled in the Walk-In Access program.

